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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1907.

Prohibition in the South.

That there has been an astounding
growth of prohibition feeling in the South
is emphasized by the passage by the leg-
islature of Georgia of a rigorous prohi-
bition act. Not that the passage of this
new law made so much difference to
Georgia, because she has had a local
option law since 1886, and the new law
really affects only fifteen of the State's
138 counties, as the rest had already se-
cured prohibition under local option laws.

The South is rapidly abolishing the
saloon, and it is said that back of the
movement is the desire of the white
population to keep the negroes away
from liquor. In the current Independent,
Mr. Lovick P. Winter says that the
prohibition movement in the South is due
to the growth and propagation spirit of
various temperance organizations, sup-
ported by the strong temperance in-
fluence of the Baptist and Methodist
churches of the South.

At any rate, it is plain that throughout
the South the prohibition question is
well to the fore. Kentucky, the home
of the bourbon, has a local option law
under which all but four of her 113 coun-
ties are "dry." Tennessee has done away
with the saloon throughout the State
except in the counties of Chattanooga, Mem-
phis, and Nashville. Texas, the land of
hard drinkers, has ninety of its 206
counties declared for prohibition. South
Carolina has State control of the liquor
business; North Carolina has limited
local option. In Mississippi few places
now are allowed to sell liquor, under
local option laws; and all through the
Southern States it may be seen that this
issue is to the front and has been
making great progress.

In this the South is in harmony with
the most progressive thought of the age,
which has come to recognize that there is
no money which flows into the coffers of
the State so expensive as that which comes
from the liquor license. There is no
need in this enlightened age for a whole
salute denunciation of what perverted
temperance orators are fond of calling the
"demon rum," though no one except an
occasional sailor drinks rum nowadays.

We have come to recognize that it is
not to "blaspheme the twisted tendrils
of a snare." It is really a snare, for too
many of the weak brothers of humanity,
and our civilization, which is more and
more coming to feel the duty of the
strong toward the weak, shows a marked
and healthy tendency to remove temptations
from the path of life.

Arizona and Nevada.

The proposition, now that joint State-
hood between Arizona and New Mexico is
out of the way, to join Arizona to Nevada
has many attractive points about it as
a solution of the Statehood problem. The
plan is said to find favor with many citi-
zens of Arizona, though it necessarily
involves the merging of the identity of
Arizona in that of her larger sister.

Only three States in the Union are
larger than Nevada as it is now—Monta-
na, California, and Texas. With the
addition of Arizona, it would be the
largest State, but Texas, its area now is
110,700 square miles; that of Arizona
112,920, so that the combined State would
have an area of 223,620 square miles. It
would exceed the total area of France by
12,000 square miles.

The joining of Arizona and Nevada
would do more than merely create a State
of large size. It would go far toward
correcting what is now a marked in-
equality and inequity in the matter of
legislative representation. The popula-
tion of Nevada is less than 50,000, and yet,
being admitted into the Union in 1860, it
has had two Senators in the National
Congress ever since. That is to say, the
mere handful of people in Nevada have
as large representation in the National
Senate as has New York, with its over
7,000,000 people. The population of Nevada
has been dwindling instead of increasing,
but still this inequality of representation
must continue, as there is no provision
made for reducing a State to the condi-
tion of a Territory again.

Nor could Nevada be joined to another
State without the consent of the people
of both States, made known through
legislative action. To join Arizona and
Nevada, the consent of the Nevada leg-
islature would be all that would be neces-
sary for Congress to act.

It would seem that the people of Ariz-
ona should favor the project. Arizona
now has a population of 200,000, and these
people could, of course, demand the new
State. Both the Territory and the State

would receive a boom and an impetus
from such a consolidation; it would make
for economy, State pride, and industrial
improvement.

A Nevada man claims to have perfected
an onion that will intoxicate. The thing
for that man to do is to move to Georgia
and become a millionaire.

Conditions in the Philippines.

It is hardly likely that the American
people as a whole will be willing to go as
far as President Schurman, of Cornell
University, in declaring that "any gov-
ernment of the Philippines by themselves
would be better than the best possible
government of the Philippines by Ameri-
cans." It is evident that this noted edu-
cator's utterance was inspired by the be-
lief prevalent generally throughout the
country that not only has our government
of the Philippines not been an unqualified
success, but that it is never likely to be.
It is, perhaps, too soon yet to judge of the
progress that has been made since the
Philippines first came into our possession,
but certainly it is discouraging to note
that only 2 per cent of the entire popula-
tion of the island seem to have cared, in
the recent election, anything at all about
popular government, if, indeed, they
understood it.

To the general feeling that our adminis-
tration of affairs in the Philippines has
been a failure must be added the dis-
courageing view of conditions taken by
Gen. H. G. O'Quinn, at one time commander
of the United States military forces there.
He is as much as saying that he regards the
situation in the Philippines practically as
hopeless, and he bases his opinion on the
fact that after ten years of American
control we stand practically where we did
when the islands were first turned over
to us. Said he: "Every American of in-
telligence who has set foot upon the archi-
pelago at any point from Manila to the
remotest corner of the furthest islands,
inhabited by Mohammedan polygamists,
bears testimony to the hopelessness of
the task of raising these people to a
higher standard of living and intelligence
in anything less than centuries."

And yet, we think that, perhaps, this
pessimistic view of conditions in the Phil-
ippines is a bit overdone. No one can
deny that many of the cities of the Phil-
ippines have been taught the value of
sanitary conditions, and that life has been
made more civilized there through Ameri-
can administration and instruction. It is
certain, too, that education has pro-
gressed to a remarkable degree in the ten
years which Gen. O'Quinn speaks of, for ten
years ago such a possibility as a Filipino
parliament could never have been
dreamed of. Surely the introduction of
railroads, the stimulation of agriculture,
industry, and commerce; the pacification
of much of the territory which has made
possible the pursuit of life, liberty, and
happiness—all these things surely do not
go for naught!

It may be, of course, that in time to
come we may find it advisable to lift the
burden of Filipino control from our shoulders,
but at present it is our duty to be
optimistic as to the future of the archi-
pelago. We have a distinct duty to per-
form; we are performing it under most
adverse conditions to the best of our
ability, and time alone can tell with what
measure of success our efforts will be
crowned.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish has demonstrated
that he possesses one Rooseveltian qual-
ity, at least.

"The Wisest and Best Thing."

The *Charleston News and Courier*, re-
signing itself to the inevitable, thus com-
ments on the Democratic Presidential
situation:

"If Mr. Bryan is to make the platform, he
must be the candidate. That is the logic of
the situation. There is no other candidate who
will fit the platform, except possibly Mr. Roosevelt.
Probably it would be the wisest and best thing
after all for the third and last time. There
would not be very much of the party left after
the election was over, and that might not be a
bad thing; certainly, there will never be another
chance for the party as long as it is under the
domination of Mr. Bryan and those who agree
with him."

We cannot altogether agree with the
idea that Mr. Bryan is about to force
either himself or his platform upon the
Democratic throat. The truth is that Mr.
Bryan's views and aspirations are more
nearly representative of the views and
aspirations of the majority of the Demo-
cratic party than are those of any other
Democrat of national fame. The editor
of the *News and Courier* has but to ob-
serve what is taking place in Southern
legislatures to see that the political ideas
likely to be written into the Democratic
platform are widely accepted, even in the
South, where conservative Democracy is
held by many to have a firm abiding place.

In fact, the South has been for a num-
ber of years a very hotbed of radicalism.
In this respect it has run a close race
with the Middle West. Free silver car-
ried the South by storm. Populism swept
there with virulence and effect, and the
mania for railway regulation spread from
Virginia to Texas. Out of the Lone Star
State has come the most drastic anti-trust
and anti-railroad and anti-insurance legisla-
tion known to American statute law. The Palmetto
State gave us the dispensary. Nearly the
whole of Dixie is aflame for prohibition.
What reason, then, is there for thinking
that a Bryan platform, no matter how
radical-saving always any proposal like
government ownership of railroads, or
that touches the race question—will not
be received with joyous acclaim from
Cape Hatteras to the Rio Grande?

Mr. Bryan and his platform, in a word,
fit the present mood of the Democratic
party in the South and elsewhere. This
correspondence, growing out of the radical
temper of the times, is the source of
Mr. Bryan's great popular strength. But
it is spontaneous, not forced.

From this point of view it would be
"the wisest and best thing for the party
to follow Mr. Bryan once more." Does
it necessarily follow, however, that if the
Democratic party does nominate Mr.
Bryan again, there will be little left
of the party after election? The results
of the last three Presidential elections
tell a different story. The reaction to-
ward the Republican party leading to its
present hold on popular favor began in
the middle of Cleveland's second adminis-
tration, when the Democratic party was
defeated in the Congressional election.
When Mr. Bryan was first nomi-
nated, therefore, he assumed the leader-
ship of an already wrecked party; yet
he came near winning the Presidency.
Four years later there was no issue on
which he could successfully appeal to
the people, and in 1904 the Democracy
tried a "safe and sane" leader, with dis-
astrous consequences. The effect of that
defeat yet paralyzes Democratic energies.
Indeed, the party can hardly be said to
have recovered entirely from the dissen-
sions of the last Cleveland administra-
tion. For these and for the Parker
movement Mr. Bryan was in no wise
responsible. His own two campaigns,
though unsuccessful, represent the

strongest Democratic opposition the Rep-
ublican party has confronted in recent
years.

Since 1904 radicalism has become fash-
ionable in the Republican party under the
leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. That
is the political fact of most dangerous
import to Mr. Bryan's Presidential aspi-
rations. Mr. Bryan no longer occupies
the whole field of radical propaganda.
Mr. Roosevelt is almost abreast of him.
In both parties there is a conservative
element affrighted by the tendencies of
the times. It is most influential, how-
ever, in the Republican party, and the
extent of its influence there is the meas-
ure of Mr. Bryan's possibility of suc-
cess. Should the Republicans make the
same blunder the Democrats did in 1904,
Mr. Bryan's opportunity would be at
hand.

Theatrical managers say the "coon
song" is practically dead. No flowers; no
regrets!

Corporal Punishment a Relief.

If you should ask the first ten-year-
old boy you meet on the street this
morning his idea of a tremendous na-
ture take—the most elaborate and astor-
nishing ever heard—doubtless he would
reply that it was to be found in his
mother's insistence that corporal pun-
ishment frequently is much more pain-
ful to the punisher than the punished.
He has heard that story, time and
again—and yet it is extremely doubtful
that he ever believed it, or ever will!

Sometimes, however, parents overlook
boyish characteristics in this regard, and
the punishment inflicted is a matter of
physical moment to the party adminis-
tering it. For instance, an Indiana
woman recently became so enthusiastic
in thrashing her boy that she dislocated
her shoulder; a Michigan woman at-
tempted to spank her son with a shingle
and exploded a dynamite cap in his
pocket, the result being that she lost her
hand; while an Alabama gentleman
wound up this remarkable day's doings
by opening negotiations with a scion
whose age and growth he had neglected
properly to note, the end of the parley
finding the elderly party to the con-
tract soaked under the pump!

We do not take a very great amount
of stock in the idea of corporal pun-
ishment, anyhow; it is a relic of bar-
barism, and we are going to get en-
tirely away from it in time. There is
something repulsive in laying violent
hands upon one's own flesh and blood,
and that, frequently, in anger. This is
clearly demonstrated by the fact that out-
siders always sympathize with the child,
and are mightily tickled when he gets the
best of the seance. If any of the neigh-
bors were looking on when that Ala-
bama youngster chucked his father un-
der the pump, we have no idea that they
failed to laugh heartily and to think it
a pretty good joke on the old man. He
had no business striking, or attempting
to strike, a lad of this one's evident
years and understanding, and if the boy
failed in filial respect, it was his father's
fault. Of course, no matter what the
merits of the argument, one would
rather that boys about to be thrashed or
spanked would divert themselves of dynamite
caps and other dangerous elements
of the make-up of a boy's pocket outfit,
but those reckless parents who fail vic-
tims to these undesirable circumstances
would never be caught even thus un-
frequently were they engaged in something
a little more humane and common-
sense by way of punishment.

We have said before, and we believe
it true, that the child who cannot be
more nearly controlled by kindness than
by violence is the exception and not the
rule. Certainly the respect and veneration
he feels for his parents in maturer
years is much more profound when he
can contemplate the past without shud-
dering or feeling ashamed.

If the administration is really going
after the lumber trust, the President will
need his stoutest Big Stick.

"Poor apers of royalty," is a headline
in the *Charleston News and Courier*, and
yet it is the rich exclusively who ape
royalty.

The Bonaparte resignation rumor was
out taking a little much-needed exercise
recently, but is now believed to be se-
curely and safely locked in again.

Emma Goldman told an anarchist's
gathering in Europe that the liberties of
this land are all on paper. The trouble
with this woman is that she mixes the
meanings of liberty and license.

Prince Wilhelm is a fine young man,
of course, but Mr. Von Yonson, of Min-
nesota, continues to wear the popularity
belt among Swedes in this country.

The Birmingham News is authority
for the statement that Mayor Tume, of
Shelbyville, Tenn., is violently opposed to
tag-time. We have understood for many
years that there is very little time in tag-
time, and we are thankful to know that
there is very little tagtime in Tume.

Complete returns indicate that 164 peo-
ple lost their lives this year celebrating
the Fourth of July. Rattley-bang patrio-
tism comes high, but we presume we must
have it.

A Cincinnati judge has ruled that an
automobile is perishable. That's all right;
and now let him impress a few reckless
scorchers with the idea that innocent by-
standers possess the same distinguishing
characteristic.

"A Wisconsin school teacher the other
day performed the remarkable feat of
forcing Senator La Follette to modify his
speech," says the *Savannah News*. Per-
haps he might now prevail upon Mr.
Roosevelt to apologize to Dr. Long.

If ships have souls and feelings, "Old
Ironsides" must feel mightily like this
nation's stepchild occasionally.

Mr. James J. Corbett is appearing in
vaudeville for the benefit of the striking
telegraphers. In his time, Corbett has
been some beans as a striker himself.

A careful reading of the exchanges that
came into The Herald office indicate that
old "Labor Omnia Vincit" did the usual
first-Monday-in-September rounds recent-
ly.

"What is the matter with matrimony?"
is a question going the rounds of the
press. If anything especially is the mat-
ter with it, you would never suspect it
from reading of the number of weddings
taking place every day.

Senator Platt has declared for Vice
President Fairbanks for the Presidency.
Just what Fairbanks has done to deserve
this, nobody knows.

Notwithstanding that \$23,240,000 fine im-
posed by Judge Landis, up to this minute
Mr. Rockefeller is still \$75.35 ahead on the
trial.

"One of the curious things about the
fighting in Morocco is that it is being
carried on without the assistance of any
Missouri mules," says the *Chicago Rec-
ord-Herald*. Perhaps the Sultan thinks
Minley Hand puts up sufficient kick.

"The telegraph strike is not being set-
tled with dispatch," says the *Baltimore
American*. It has caused a large section
of the public to do a lot of talk thinking
in dashes, however.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

ALWAYS SOMETHING LACKING.

A reel,
A rod and line;
A hook,
A brook,
A day that's fine,
A bunch
Of lunch,
A harmless flask,
What more,
Lemon,
Could mortal ask?
And yet,
My boy I wish
You'd scare the fish.
Thus man
May plan
And days be spent;
But ne'er,
I fear,
In full content.

He Explains.

"Will the race-horse men get any money
from you this year?"
"Not much!"
"Bait!"
"Fact, I won't have much."

Doing His Part.

"My friend, the world is made up of
workers and shirkers. My friend, which
are you, a worker or a shirker?"
"Neither, I'm a promoter."

Sad.

She has pretty dimples,
But no yarbs or simples
Seem able—
Poor Mabel—
To drive off those unattractive ex-
cesses.

So Think Some.

"Mr. Millyluni!"
"Well, sir?"
"Can a rich man go through the eye
of a needle?"
"Depends altogether on his legal ad-
vice, I should say."

Truth for Once.

"I take a cold bath every morning."
"I take a warm bath every Saturday
night."

Old Even Then.

"You refuse to sign those papery?"
"I do."
"Gee!" exclaimed a Grecian gallery
kud. "Dese mellerdrammers never has
nuttin' new!"

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

From the Atlanta Constitution.

THE GLAD WORLD'S SONG.

I.
The glad world's singin'
From the mornin' to the night;
"Come out, my children,
In my blossoms an' my light!
I'll give you good fish in de river ez
ever
Bring heaven itself in sight;
So, come out, my children,
In my blossoms an' my light!"

II.

The glad world's singin':
"I'll make the darkness bright,
An' ripple out my rainbows
Like banners in the fight!
Then, come out, my children,
In my blossoms an' my light!"

Brother Dickey's Sayings.

Trouble don't stan' no chance wid de
man what goes whistlin' on his way an'
makes out dat de world's all right.
Satan gits so much abuse dat I reckon
he must say ter himself sometimes:
"Well, I'm a good deal wuss dan dem
what talks 'bout me."
Dar's dees good fish in de river ez ever
has been kotched. De best thing, after all,
is de faith er de fisherman ter keep on tryin'.

What Brought Him to Grief.

Writing to his son, who was in trouble
in Texas, the old man said:
"You must take courage, Bill!"
To which Bill replied:
"I took courage, and everything else in
sight. That's why I'm in jail!"

A Wise Brother.

"I am informed by a publisher," says
a Texas author, "that it will take the
value of six bales of cotton to place my
poems on the market, and, after due con-
sideration, I have decided to hold my
cotton and let the poems go to Oblivion!"

AS THE DAYS DIE.

I.
As the days die,
With colors of fair sky,
The sun seems a dream,
And memory is a sigh!
Life hath still less
To tempt us, or deny,
As the days die!

II.

As the days die,
Even life's storms sweep by
Unheeded, and the heart's
Unanswered cry
For weariness is dumb;
But peace draws nigh
As the days die!

INSPIRED BY THE HERALD.

Baltimore Sun: The Washington Herald
has discovered Mayor Tume, of Shelby-
ville, Tenn., and is playing him for all he
is worth.

Atlanta Constitution: The Washington
Herald has taken notice of Atlanta's
pump trouble, and answered the com-
munion, "Do we need a pump?" by re-
marking, "If we don't now, we will soon."

Chattanooga Times: The Washington
Herald says: "A scientific gentleman
averts that a cucumber is 35 per cent
water." When it appears that only 3
per cent of some things can stir up a lot
of devilment.

Houston Post: The Washington Herald
has interviewed a Newark visitor who
says New Jersey will go Democratic
next year. No paper that publishes stuff
like that has any license to challenge
our reading of the wonderful things in
Texas.

Bristol (Va.) Herald-Courier: "Senator
'Bob' Taylor's voice may be for war,"
says The Washington Herald, "but we
know that his heart is for peace, happi-
ness, sunshine, and roses." So it is,
with a genuine measure of "Love, Laugh-
ter, and Song" thrown in.

Savannah News: A New York man,
Jean Brun, died the other day at the age
of 102, and it was said that he had never
kissed a woman, or, as The Washington
Herald has it, his "post mortem boast
was that he had never kissed a woman."
Run certain lines!

The nearest thing this side of —
Is to kiss a girl and then go tell.
Evidently the aged Brun must have
kissed a woman, since after his de-
cease he was still clinging to his denials.

New York Herald: "A New York man
who sat down on an inverted tank re-
covered the power of speech, which had been
lost for fourteen years. Guess what was
the first thing he said," demands the
Chicago Record-Herald. No use; the
United States postal authorities would
not stand for any such guessing con-
test.—Washington Herald. Beg pardon,
but our Washington contem-
porary must have read the paragraph
carelessly before appending its commen-
tary. It was not a Chicago fellow who sat on
the tank, but "a New York man."

Not in the Scriptural Way.

From the Boston Herald.

The coat trust seems disposed to heap
a few hot ones on the government's head.

MEN AND THINGS.

Friend of the Zoo Park.

The meeting of the zoologists in Wash-
ington recalls something of the initiatory
work in the establishment of the present
Zoological Park on Rock Creek, in the
District of Columbia.

The late Prof. Langley, Secretary of the
Smithsonian Institution, became con-
vinced early in his career at the Smith-
sonian that some provision must be made
for the care and propagation of the fine
specimens of animals that were being
given to the Smithsonian annually, so he
went to work to have Congress make pro-
vision for a national park in the natural
beauties of Rock Creek.

The late scientist, it seems, did not at
first impress Congress with his way of
thinking about the establishment of a
zoo, but in 1889 Dr. Langley succeeded in
getting the late Senator Beck, of Ken-
tucky, squarely on his side, and a bill
was introduced in the Senate, which was
perhaps the first real successful step in
the direction of an appropriation to buy
the land to start our National Zoological
Park. The Kentucky Senator soon inter-
ested such colleagues as the late Senator
Morrill, of Vermont, together with the
efforts of Mr. Dibble, chairman of the
House Committee on Public Buildings and
Grounds, and Mr. Beckinridge, of Ken-
tucky, and others who saw the necessity
of a zoo park.

The General's Cork Leg.

The man who captured Gen. Santa
Anna's cork leg, the most interesting
relic of the Mexican war, is still living.
He is Edwin Elvin Elliott, who now
lives at San Rafael, Cal. Mr. Elliott
belonged to the Fourth Illinois Regiment,
which captured the gaily caparisoned
coach of Gen. Santa Anna. The coach
had been ridden by his bullock, and the
harness had been cut. As the soldiers
came up they saw one man escape on
one of the mules. They found afterward
it was the general himself. Mr. Elliott
was the first man into the coach, and he
first secured the cork leg. The general's
cork leg, which he handed over to his
comrades. Also, the soldiers came across
a nice basket of luncheon, which they
devoured, and some \$10,000 in gold coin,
which they guarded and turned over to
the government.

Curious United States Coin.

There has recently turned up at the
Treasury a curious coin, dated 1792. It
represents the first attempt to strike a
coin of this denomination at the United
States mint at Philadelphia. It is known
as a "silver center coin" because, al-
though the coin is much smaller than the
ordinary cent, it is composed of copper,
with a small blank of silver inserted in
the center. On one side is a wreath in-
cluding the words "One Cent," with
"1792" below, and the inscription "The
United States of America." The obverse
side has a head of Liberty and the date.
The piece is thought to be the design of
a blacksmith, Peter Getz, of Lancaster.
It is a self-styled engraver who was em-
ployed at the Philadelphia mint. While
this silver center coin was regularly
struck and issued by the United States
mint engravers, it was for some reason
rejected by the authorities and never got
into general circulation. It is one of the
rarest of United States coins.

A Use for Cacti.

Outside of its use as a hedge to turn
cattle, the cactus plant has been pretty
much of a nuisance wherever it has
flourished, but at El Paso, Tex., a com-
pany has just been formed to erect a
plant for the extraction of alcohol, ether,
and fiber from all forms of cacti. The
concern will be known as the El Paso
Chemical and Fiber Works. The works
will be in an adobe building because it
is easier to maintain in a building of this
material certain temperatures necessary
in the process. The capacity of the works
will be twenty tons a day, which means
that profitable employment will be found
for many persons in cutting the cacti and
hauling it to market. This will be the
first plant of its kind in the United States.

The Unemployed.

It is a dreadful picture that Mr. Vance
Thompson draws of the unemployed of
London. He says that London has a
standing army of 80,000 unemployed, to
which should be added 30,000 women very
badly employed, indeed, and 20,000 home-
less adults, and 25,000 wandering children
of the slums, and 15,000 free criminals.
He declares that 90 per cent of the pro-